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MILBANK MEMORIAL FUND

QUARTERLY BULLETIN

NEW YORK HEALTH DEMONSTRATIONS

The State Charities Aid Association (New York) is the organizing and supervisory agency for the Cattaraugus County (rural) and Syracuse (urban) health demonstrations. Operating responsibilities in the demonstration districts are in the hands of local health and educational authorities and of voluntary health and welfare agencies



VOL. II

JULY 1924

No. 2

THE SYRACUSE HEALTH DEMONSTRATION

THE Syracuse Health Demonstration has now been in operation for over a year. Actual work in carrying out the health program there began in May, 1923, the intervening time since the official inauguration of the demonstration in January of that year having been spent in initial surveys necessary for the organization of the several health projects under way there. The work during the first year has emphasized primarily the control of tuberculosis; the control of communicable diseases; school hygiene; and health education and health publicity. The Syracuse Department of Health, with the co-operation of health organizations including the Onondaga County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association and the Bureau of Health Supervision in the Department of Public Instruction, has been the chief local operating agency carrying out the activities of the demonstration.

The Milbank Memorial Fund QUARTERLY BULLETIN is published by the Milbank Memorial Fund, 49 Wall Street, New York.

The Syracuse Health Department

The Department of Health was organized as a separate department of the Syracuse city administration in January, 1920, local health activities having previously been administered through a bureau in the Department of Public Safety. Today the Department has twelve bureaus, and a thirteenth, a Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, is being planned. The existing bureaus are as follows:

THE BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF HEALTH EDUCATION
BUREAU OF LABORATORIES
BUREAU OF VENEREAL DISEASES
BUREAU OF SCHOOL INSPECTION
BUREAU OF PSYCHIATRY
BUREAU OF TUBERCULOSIS
BUREAU OF MILK AND MEAT INSPECTION
BUREAU OF PLUMBING
BUREAU OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
BUREAU OF HEALTH SUPERVISION
BUREAU OF CHILD HYGIENE

As activities have developed in connection with the demonstrations, the work of the Department of Health and its Bureaus has expanded and its personnel increased. The Bureau of Tuberculosis, for example, which formerly was largely confined to the activities of a clinic, is now a well functioning division of the city health administration, with its own administrative and clerical staff. The Bureau of Communicable Diseases, a year ago in charge of one worker, now engages the time of a director, a clerk and a staff of physicians and nurses. The Bureau of Health Education, organized in May, 1923, has since January occupied separate quarters for the conduct of its work.

Tuberculosis

In 1923, there were 683 new patients examined at the tuberculosis clinics as compared with 435 in 1922. By reviewing the records of tuberculous patients reported during the past fifteen years, the Bureau of Tuberculosis has recently brought under observation and control many cases with which it had been out of touch. The number of regular clinics has been increased from three to six weekly, and in addition, occasional neighborhood clinics are held in various sections of the city. Considerable publicity has been given this phase of the demonstration program. During February, March and April of 1924, there was a total clinic attendance of 436 tuberculous patients, as compared with 289 during the corresponding period of 1923. A new clinic is shortly to be opened in a made-over fire station in a section where there is a large, foreign born population. This building will also afford space for other health activities.

Communicable Diseases

Since the summer of 1923, more than 11,000 Syracuse children have been given the Schick test or have been immunized against diphtheria without preliminary testing. Save in exceptional instances, the toxin-antitoxin treatment has been given in cases where testing resulted in a positive reaction to diphtheria. This is the result of activities carried out in the public schools, the parochial schools, the clinics of the Department of Health and the children's institutions. Although the work has been in progress but a short time, the proportion of children immunized here is unusually large. It is too early to point to results, but it is encouraging to note that the mortality from diphtheria in 1923 was well below the average for the previous five years.

Laboratory supplies for performing the Dick test and

administering the Dochez serum are now available. The Dick test is similar to the Schick test for diphtheria in that by reaction within twenty-four hours it shows whether or not the individual is susceptible to scarlet fever. By use of the toxin in increasing quantities, the patient may be made immune to the disease. The Dochez serum is used in cases of scarlet fever in a manner analogous to that of toxin-antitoxin in diphtheria. Recent studies of scarlet fever cases by the Bureau of Communicable Diseases have resulted in the accumulation of important information about the source of the disease. The large number of secondary cases reported, caused by contact with patients, led to the advocacy by doctors and nurses, with the co-operation of local newspapers, of greater care in the isolation of patients.

School Health Work

The first year of school health work was completed in June, the period having been a particularly difficult one, owing to an epidemic of scarlet fever. There were over 1,000 cases of the disease in the City, 437 of the patients being public school children. During the year, the medical, nursing and dental staffs have been augmented by the appointment of six additional nurses, three dental hygienists and a medical inspector. This increased staff has made it more possible for nurses to visit the homes of patients, 1,848 such visits having been made during the months of April and May alone.

Of the 25,875 public school children examined during the year, 16 per cent were found to have goiter. The condition seemed to be most prevalent among high school girls, there being 646 cases discovered among the 1,978 students of this group examined, a percentage of 32.6. A total of 2,409 pupils in the schools is receiving the treatment prescribed

which, as has been elsewhere described, consists of organic iodide in small doses at regular intervals. Medical examinations made at the close of the school year, indicated a marked improvement in many of the cases under care.



As a part of the Syracuse Health Demonstration, all school children are receiving periodical medical examinations. These are boys of the St. Vincent de Paul's Parochial School

The campaign for immunization against diphtheria by the administration of the toxin-antitoxin treatment was continued up to the close of the school year. Of the 4,358 public school children who were given the Schick test in 1923, 2,736 were given toxin-antitoxin. Plans are under way for the continuance of this preventive work during the coming school year.

Important phases of the school health work are the health clubs, nutrition and open-air classes being conducted as a

Health Alphabet

By MARGARET MANN, MAMM
Teacher First Grade, City Public School

A is ALWAYS, myself to keep clean.
B is to BATH, so that clean I'll be seen.
C is for COMFORT, when clean I shall be.
D is for DIRT, from which I'll keep free.
E is to EAT well and chew every bite.
F is for FRESH AIR at day and at night.
G is to GO out of doors when I play.
H is for HABITS of health every day.
I is to INJUNE neither body nor mind.
J is for JUNK, ripe fruits that we find.
K is for KEEPING my body real fit.
L is for LIFE, make good use of it.
M is for MILK that makes muscle and bone.
N is for NO coffee, tea let alone.
O is to OPEN my windows each night.
P is for PEARLY teeth, shining and white.
Q is for QUIET, good health e'er to seek.
R is for RED blood to flow in my cheek.
S is for SWEETS, sometimes as a treat.
T is for TEETH to clean when I eat.
U is for USE of towels that are clean.
V is for VEGETABLES, healthful and green.
W is for WEIGHT, let's grow strong and tall.
X is for "HYPER" care, don't slip or fall.
Y is for YOUTH through many long years
Then no needless worry, grieving nor tears
Z is for ZEAL, to keep my good health,
Which means MORE to me than riches or wealth.

The teaching of health principles to the children in the schools is an important part of the Syracuse Health Demonstration program. One of the public school teachers there recently prepared this health alphabet in rhyme

part of the demonstration program. In seven schools in Syracuse, there is a total of forty health clubs which have as their purpose the inculcation of correct health habits among their members, composed of children. Seven nutrition classes started during the past winter have had an attendance of 150 children; and the open-air classes have had an enrollment of 123. In all of the public schools, undernourished children are encouraged to drink one glass of milk daily during the morning session, free milk being furnished through funds supplied by the Syracuse Community

Chest to pupils who are

not able to buy it. Similar efforts are being made for the promotion of health education in the parochial schools, where a special study is being made of the weight and measurement of pupils.

A new milk code, providing that raw milk sold in the city must either come from tuberculin tested cows or be pasteurized has recently been put into effect in Syracuse. A part of the new Sanitary Code of the Department of Health, the new milk law outlines stringent regulations for handling and distributing the city's milk supply.

Health Education

As the demonstration progresses, increased public interest in the project is being created. The Bureau of Health Education, under the directorship of Dr. O. W. H. Mitchell, is carrying out a campaign of popular education which seeks to enlist the co-operation of Syracuse men, women and children of all ages in the conservation of their own personal health. An "official" demonstration seal has been adopted, bearing the slogan, "Syracuse Wishes You Well." The phrase aptly expresses the motive behind the activities of this Bureau, the popular educational measures of which include the issuing of a weekly health bulletin; a bi-monthly magazine, entitled "Better Health"; and articles in the local newspapers.

Under the direction of the Bureau, a children's health parade was recently staged in the city. Behind a "Health Queen" and her six attendants, "Fresh Air," "Sunshine," "Exercise,"



A recent issue of *Better Health*, published by the Department of Health of the City of Syracuse for the purpose of acquainting the public with the numerous health activities in the city. Various voluntary health agencies taking part in the Syracuse Health Demonstration are co-operating in the publication of the magazine. Its editors have expressed the hope that *Better Health* will act as a co-ordinator of these mutual interests and aid in making Syracuse a "health city" of enviable record. The magazine which started in March, is published every alternate month. It is obtainable without charge on application at the branch office of the City Department of Health, 314 East Fayette Street, Syracuse, New York

"Wholesome Food," "Cleanliness" and "Happiness," 2,000 children marched, led by a health clown and his health battalion—a group of boys and girls in togas of Turkish toweling, carrying the "symbols of their order," basins and soap. The aim of the parade, photographs of which are shown in this issue of the *Quarterly Bulletin*, was to stimulate popular interest in the general objectives of the demonstration. In presenting it, the Bureau of Health Education had the co-operation of the Syracuse Department of Public Instruction and of local organizations supported by the Community Chest, including the Onondaga County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the American Red Cross, the Americanization League, the Boy Scouts, the Campfire Girls, the Catholic Youths' Camp, the Child Health Committee, the Girl Scouts, the Jewish Communal Home, the Junior League, the Home Bureau, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Hebrew Association, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Onondaga Orphans' Home, the Visiting Nurse Association, and the House of Providence.

A committee of representative colored men and women was formed recently to promote health work among the Negro population of the city, which numbers some 2,000. This committee has received assurances of willingness to co-operate in the demonstration from several local Negro organizations, including a mothers' club and the local Campfire Girls council. The employment of a public health nurse to assist in carrying on the health activities of the colored population is being considered.

To its industrial policyholders in Syracuse, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is addressing special literature enlisting individual support of the demonstration by co-

operation in taking precautions for the preservation of personal and family health. A leaflet, "An Ounce of Prevention," outlining preventive measures being especially stressed by the Syracuse Department of Health, in charge of the demonstration, is being sent by the insurance company to all of its subscribers there.

The program of health education being carried out by the Onondaga County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association, of which Arthur W. Towne was recently made General Secretary, supplements that of the Department of Health. Through public addresses, the display of posters, the distribution of literature, and through newspaper articles, the Association has been giving instruction on cancer control and has been advocating periodic medical examinations, and especially immunization against diphtheria. A number of the addresses was given by the Syracuse Health Commissioner, Dr. Thomas P. Farmer, who is also Chairman of the district committee of the American Society for the Control of Cancer. Dr. W. D. Alsever, Syracuse physician, recently accepted the chairmanship of the County Association's committee on Education and Publicity.

Dr. Ruhland Made Deputy Health Commissioner

Announcement was made recently by the Syracuse Health Commissioner, Dr. Farmer, of the appointment as Deputy Health Commissioner there, of Dr. George C. Ruhland, Health Commissioner of Milwaukee.

As assistant to the Commissioner, Dr. Ruhland, who has had over a decade of experience as a successful health officer, makes a valuable addition to the personnel of the local demonstrations.

In the ten years which he served as Health Commissioner of Milwaukee, that City has increased its appropriation for public health from thirty-one to ninety-four cents per capita, from an annual appropriation of \$126,000 to \$461,000; and, for this increased expenditure, has added 3.3 years to the average life, which, for that city of 450,000 population, means the adding each year of 1,485,000 years of life to the population of the city, or, in simpler figures, means the giving of a life of fifty years to 29,000 individuals. During Dr. Ruhl-and's administration, the city has multiplied its infant welfare stations from 1 to 19; now pasteurizes 93 per cent of its milk supply, and has lowered its infant mortality from 145 to 75; all dairy cattle are now tuberculin tested; tuberculosis clinics have been multiplied by three; an adequate number of sanatorium beds is available for its tuberculosis population; the tuberculosis death rate, as a result of these measures, has dropped from 89 to 50; the typhoid death rate has been cut from 8.0 to 0.8; the sanitary inspection force has been reduced by one-half, resulting in a saving of \$100,000; the city was one of the first to abandon terminal disinfection, saving thereby \$70,000 a year. Milwaukee has one of the best centralized nursing organizations in the country; has one of the most complete and effective systems of school medical inspection, embracing both public and parochial schools; its control of communicable diseases is exceptionally well organized.



THE RURAL HEALTH DEMONSTRATION

The interest of the people of Cattaraugus County in the rural demonstration seems to have kept pace with the establishment there of New York State's first county-wide health program, administered by a County Board of Health. There are many evidences that the plan is taking definite shape in the minds of the people as, with the co-operation of the local official and voluntary agencies, the project develops. Every phase of activity in which the modern health officer, even in the most remote rural district, must engage and the principles upon which good public health work must be founded, were embodied in a course for health officers in Cattaraugus County, presented recently under the direction of the State Department of Health, in co-operation with the demonstration authorities.

Course For County Health Officers

The course was in charge of Dr. Frederick W. Sears of Syracuse, District State Health Officer, who has had a wide experience extending over a number of years in conducting such courses for the State Department of Health. He was assisted by Dr. John J. Mahoney of Jamestown, State Health Officer for the district in which Cattaraugus County is included and by Dr. Leverett D. Bristol, County Health Officer and Director of the demonstration.

Twenty-three local health officers took the course, more than two-thirds of the total number in the county. In addition, several health officers from the neighboring counties of Allegany and Chautauqua attended the meetings, which were held in Olean and in Salamanca. Features of the course were joint sessions held in Rochester and in Perrysburg. Visits were made to the clinics and hospitals in the



"Go to bed early, awaken with joy,
Go to bed late, cross girl or boy."



Mr. Milk Bottle holds as poison the
Diphtheria, Measles and Colds—sworn



"We brush our teeth three times each day!"
—the children advertised.



THE big milk bottle pumps
coffee pot and tea pot

A health parade one mile in length, participated in by some 2,000 school children led by Mayor John R. Walrath and Health Commissioner Thomas P. Farmer, M. D., was a recent feature of the cam-



as prisoners the Messrs. Scarlet Fever,
and Cold—sworn enemies of child health.



"Young America" was represented in large numbers in
the crowd of onlookers lining the route of march.



bottle triumphs over the
cat and the tea pot.



King Bath Tub of the cleanliness battalion
is followed by the toothbrush brigade.

paign of health education being conducted in Syracuse as a part of
the health demonstration there. Its many novel floats depicted the
health work being accomplished in the demonstration city

former city, and to the J. N. Adam Memorial Hospital in the latter; and the classes were addressed in the one instance by staff members of the Rochester Department of Health, and in the other by Dr. Edward R. Baldwin of Trudeau Sanatorium.

The opening of the course was marked by the visit to Cattaraugus County of Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., New York State Commissioner of Health, who not only lectured before both classes but spoke at meetings of citizens, to which he was welcomed. Similar addresses before the health officers and before interested laymen were made by Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, Director of the School of Public Health of Harvard University, by Professor Flora Rose of Cornell University, and by Miss Mathilde S. Kuhlman, Director of the Division of Public Health Nursing of the New York State Department of Health.

Other lecturers who were heard in the course were Dr. LeRoy Hubbard, Orthopedic Surgeon; Dr. E. S. Godfrey, Director, Division of Communicable Diseases; Dr. Joseph S. Lawrence, Director, Division of Venereal Diseases; Dr. Florence McKay, Director, Division of Maternity, Infancy and Child Welfare; and Dr. John Conway and Dr. Richard Slee, District State Health Officers; all of the New York State Department of Health. Dr. O. W. H. Mitchell, Professor of Hygiene, Syracuse University; Dr. Wardner S. Ayre, Practicing Physician, Syracuse; and Dr. V. A. Moore, Dean of the Veterinary College, Prof. H. N. Ogden, Dean of the Engineering College, and Prof. Robert Matheson, Director of the Department of Entomology, of Cornell University were heard; as were Dr. N. R. Chambers, Mem-

ber of the New York State Commission for Mental Defectives; Dr. C. A. Potter, Superintendent, and Dr. E. V. Gray, Assistant Superintendent, State Hospital for the Insane, (Gowanda, New York); Miss Hester Austin, Director, Rochester City Laboratory, Dr. Horace Lo Grasso, Superintendent, Perrysburg Hospital for Tuberculosis; Dr. J. P. Garen, Director, Cattaraugus County Laboratory; and Dr. C. A. Greenleaf, President, Cattaraugus County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association.

The Public Health Nursing Service

Approximately one-half of the personnel engaged locally in forwarding the rural demonstration in Cattaraugus County are public health nurses. The New York State law, under which the county health department there was established, authorizes a county to supplement neighborhood health work, when desirable and necessary. The aim of the statute is to make possible to rural communities a standard of health practice comparable to that available in most cities. It is in the rendering of this supplementary service throughout the six health districts of the county, that the services of so many public health nurses are required in Cattaraugus.

In addition to the Supervisor, Miss Laura A. Gamble, formerly Assistant Supervisor of Nurses in the Toronto Department of Health, recently appointed, there is an Assistant Supervisor and eight public health nurses on the staff of the County Department of Health. There are also eight other nurses, one the county school nurse and the others, nurses employed by voluntary health organizations, co-operating in the demonstration activities.

A senior staff nurse is assigned to each of the six district stations so that this service will be more easily available to the rural sections. With the assistance of the other staff



One of the leading summer recreation centers for children in Cattaraugus County is the Health Camp in Allegany State Park. This camp was very popular during the 1923 summer season when this photograph was made. It will be open throughout the present vacation period

and voluntary nurses, she lends valuable aid to the health officers in their work in the schools, and in their efforts for the prevention of diseases of maternity and infancy, and in the control of tuberculosis and of other communicable diseases.

It is not uncommon for the public health nurses to make trips of nine miles, and for this reason each one is supplied with an automobile, Ford coupes being used for this purpose. It is estimated that each nurse travels between 300 and 500 miles monthly, devoting approximately three-fourths of her time to this "field work." Where sections are more sparsely settled, the number of patients visited is naturally diminished. Some indication of the public health nursing service

can be gained from the following account of the visits of seven of the nurses during a recent month:

Total number of visits during April, 1924.....	1,007
Visits to persons suffering from tuberculosis, or suspects.....	152
Visits to persons suffering with other communicable diseases.....	40
Visits to mothers, and expectant mothers.....	93
Visits to school children.....	228
Visits to children of pre-school age.....	168
Miscellaneous visits.....	326

A Nutrition Study of 100 Families

Through an arrangement with the Home Economics Department of Cornell University, the nutrition study, outlined by the Advisory Committee on Nutrition, and being financed in part by Cornell University and in part from demonstration funds, has been inaugurated in Cattaraugus County. It is recognized that nutrition plays an important part in the control of tuberculosis, in the prevention of children's diseases, and generally in the promotion of health. The plan in Cattaraugus County is to observe the food habits of 100 individual families and to study what relation, if any, their health has to these habits.

Families have been selected from rural sections, villages, and the cities in order to determine differences of diets in these places. Each family is expected to keep an accurate record of foods purchased and eaten for seven consecutive days. The first day an inventory will be made of all foods on hand. A record of food bought for each of the seven consecutive days will be kept. On the seventh day another inventory will be taken. The sum of the first inventory plus the foods purchased minus the last inventory will give the foods used and their cost. It can thus be determined whether or not the persons covered by the study are securing their money's worth. The study will show not only the total cost but the cost of each kind of food. A study of the diet will, therefore, make it possible to determine how to get

the greatest food value for the least money. The food value can be easily computed so that it can be determined if the family is getting the right food according to recognized dietetic standards. If there is lacking any one of the foods necessary for health, the deficiency will be apparent.

The Cattaraugus County Laboratory

Modern public health administration is dependent for best results on the highest type of laboratory service readily available at all times. In rural sections, especially those in which there are no large hospitals, diagnostic examinations are ordinarily secured only with great difficulty, if at all. To make available in connection with the demonstrations a general diagnostic laboratory service, the Cattaraugus County Laboratory was established in May, 1923, to be administered as a bureau of the County Department of Health. Before its establishment, examinations were made chiefly at the New York State Laboratory in Albany. This necessitated considerable delay in securing reports.

The County Laboratory is located in the City Building in Olean, its staff consisting of a director and an assistant.

Diagnostic outfits are prepared and are distributed regularly in various parts of the county. As a rule, specimens are sent to Olean for examination either by mail or messenger. A special collection station has been established at Salamanca, where there are regular collections of specimens left for examination. Reports to physicians are made by mail or telephone.

The total number of examinations made each month ordinarily varies between 350 and 500. In March, the total number was 451, in April, 426. More than one-half the speci-

mens are sent in from the City of Olean, although this represents somewhat less than one-third of the total population of the county. This would indicate that the physicians in the distant parts of the county were not using the facilities of the laboratory to the same extent as the physicians in Olean, due in part at least to the fact that it is difficult to forward specimens from outlying districts.

While the work of the laboratory is primarily concerned with those routine diagnostic examinations ordinarily made by public health laboratories, it has been found desirable in a rural county to make a certain number of routine clinical examinations not ordinarily performed by public health laboratories. Of the 426 examinations in April, 84 were for diphtheria, 98 for syphilis, 32 for tuberculosis, 20 for Vincent's Angina, 15 for examinations of smears for gonococci, 50 bacteriologic, and chemical, milk examinations, 10 for typhoid bacilli and the remainder miscellaneous, chiefly routine urine and blood examinations.

Medical Social Service Started

The social and medical problems of an individual or a family are often closely interwoven. In some instances, before adequate medical care can be provided it is necessary to help patients and their families solve certain economic and social problems. There are no social agencies in Cattaraugus County equipped to supplement thus the work of the public health officers and nurses. To render such assistance, there was recently appointed a trained social worker, who before coming to Cattaraugus County had done similar work in other rural counties. As a result, social problems of long standing, including among others, cases of improper guardianship, are being unearthed because it is

generally known that there is a trained worker whose assistance can be had in trying to correct them.

County School Hygiene District Established

Legislation was passed during the last session of the State Legislature permitting county boards of supervisors to form county school hygiene districts. This law makes possible the appointment of a county director of school hygiene and the organization of school inspection service and school health activities on a uniform county basis, an organization which has not hitherto been provided for by the laws of New York State. In effect this law makes official the school hygiene program which has been carried out as part of the demonstration entirely as a voluntary effort. Under the provisions of this law the Board of Supervisors met during the month of May and established Cattaraugus County as a County School Hygiene District, and appointed Dr. C. A. Greenleaf as Director.

As part of the Cattaraugus County Health Demonstration a limited amount of dental hygiene has been carried out in the rural schools since January first. One dental hygienist has been employed. During a period of three months children in 28 rural schools have been examined. The number of children receiving dental care in each rural school varied from 11 to 36, the total number treated during the three months being 430. The work includes not only the examination and cleansing of the teeth but educational work in the care of the teeth and follow-up work to secure treatment for children requiring it. It is planned to extend this care to rural schools in other districts during 1925.

ACTIVITIES OF BOARDS AND COMMITTEES

In a recent report on plans for post-graduate medical instruction in Cattaraugus County, it is recommended by the Committee to Improve Standards of Medical Practice, a sub-committee of the Technical Board, that a regular course of instruction be made available to the local practicing physicians there intended to keep them in touch with current important advances in modern medical practice. The report recommends, among other things:

1. The organization of special clinics in tuberculosis and the utilization of the consultation service in tuberculosis and other fields of medical education.
2. The development of special clinics in pediatrics.
3. The promotion of health examinations through clinics held at the district stations by members of the local staff or by outside specialists.
4. The organization of special clinics at the district stations which would deal with recent developments in the immunization of susceptible persons against diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, chickenpox, etc.

The preparation of a set of measurable factors which will show the progress of the demonstrations along all lines of health work which can be measured quantitatively, has been undertaken by Miss Jessamine S. Whitney, Statistician for the National Tuberculosis Association, who was recently appointed statistical adviser to the Milbank Memorial Fund. This list of measurable factors is now being considered by members of the Technical Board and the Statistical Advisory Committee, and will be revised according to their criticisms and suggestions. The revised copy will serve as the basis for further statistical work of the demonstration in the chosen districts. In addition to Miss Whitney, the personnel of the statistical service is composed of Miss Agnes Leisy, her Secretary, and Miss Sybil Guckes, Research Assistant.

In Cattaraugus County, a Bureau of Records, Reports and Vital Statistics was organized in the summer of 1923. The personnel consists of Mr. Frederick L. Thompson, Chief, a stenographer and a statistical clerk. There is being made at present a special study of maternal and infant mortality and stillbirths for Cattaraugus County in 1923, the first year of the demonstration. Since both the maternal and infant mortality in this county were high, the present study is an attempt to analyze the causes of the high mortality and to point the way toward administrative measures for reducing it.

In Syracuse there had been no definite statistical organization for the demonstration as a whole, each division doing some statistical work along its own lines; including, of course, the routine statistical work done by the City Department of Health. On June first, Miss Mary V. Dempsey was appointed Statistician of the Demonstration. She will be attached to the office of the Commissioner of Health and will assist all the co-operating agencies in their statistical work. Miss Dempsey was formerly Statistician for the American Child Health Demonstration at Fargo, North Dakota, and comes to the work in Syracuse with a very intimate knowledge of the statistical needs of a demonstration.

Uniform clinic and nursing records and monthly report forms are now being prepared and probably will be ready for distribution within the next month or so. It was recommended by the Statistical Advisory Committee at its last meeting that the demonstration records be unified so far as possible.



SUPERVISORY AND OPERATING AGENCIES

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION

State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health

(Designated by the Milbank Memorial Fund on May 22, 1922, as the Organizing and Supervisory Agency for the New York Health Demonstrations in Syracuse and in Cattaraugus County.)

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MISS JESSAMINE S. WHITNEY, <i>Statistical Consultant</i>	

LOCAL OPERATING AGENCIES

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY DEMONSTRATION

County Board of Health

JOHN WALRATH, <i>President</i> , Salamanca	MYRON E. FISHER, M.D., Delevan
WILLIAM C. BUSHNELL, Little Valley	M. L. HILLSMAN, M.D., Little Valley
WILLIAM A. DUSENBURY, Olean	J. W. WATSON, New Albion
MISS LILLA C. WHEELER, Portville	
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J. P. GAREN, M.D., <i>Director of County Laboratory</i>	

County School Health Service

C. A. GREENLEAF, M.D., *Director*

County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association

C. A. GREENLEAF, M.D., <i>President</i>	JOHN ARMSTRONG, <i>Executive Secretary</i>
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SYRACUSE DEMONSTRATION

Syracuse Health Department

THOMAS P. FARMER, M.D., <i>Commissioner</i>	
GEORGE C. RUHLAND, <i>Deputy Commissioner</i>	
GEORGE M. RETAN, M. D., <i>Director</i> , Bureau of Child Hygiene	H. BURTON DOUST, M.D., <i>Director</i> , Bureau of Tuberculosis
A. CLEMENT SILVERMAN, M.D., <i>Director</i> , Bureau of Communicable Diseases	O. W. H. MITCHELL, M. D., <i>Director</i> , Bureau of Health Education
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